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## NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI.

BY CHARLES H. PECK.

### *Clitocybe pulcherrima* Peck n. sp.

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming umbilicate or centrally depressed, decurved on the margin, glabrous, lemon yellow, flesh white, yellowish under the cuticle; lamellae thin, close, arcuate, decurrent, whitish or faintly tinged with yellow; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, solid above, hollow toward the base, subglabrous, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores nearly or quite globose,  $4\ \mu$  in diameter.

Pileus 2.5-5 cm. broad; stem 2.5-4 cm. long, 6-8 mm. thick. Among fallen leaves. Near Detroit, Michigan. October. Dr. O. E. Fischer.

A very beautiful species, belonging to Group 3, Tribe Disciformes, and related to *Clitocybe vernicosa*, *C. veneris* and *C. venustissima*, but differing from all of these in its pale yellow pileus.

### *Pleurotus elongatipes* Peck n. sp.

Pileus fleshy but thin, convex or nearly plane, even on the margin, glabrous, white, flesh white; lamellae thin, close, rounded behind, adnexed, white; stem very long, solid or stuffed, often more or less curved or flexuous, usually eccentric, glabrous above, more or less tomentose toward the base, white; spores globose,  $4\ \mu$  in diameter.

Pileus 5-10 cm. broad; stem 5-15 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick. Decaying wood in woods. Near Detroit, Michigan. October. Dr. O. E. Fischer.

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This species belongs to Group 2, Tribe Excentrici and is related to *P. lignatilis*, from which it may be separated by its glabrous pileus, adnexed lamellae, more glabrous elongated stem and by the absence of a farinaceous odor.

### **Lactarius hibbardae Peck n. sp.**

Pileus fleshy, broadly convex or nearly plane, with or without an umbo, slightly zonate, dry, minutely tomentose or pubescent, grayish brown tinged with pink, darker and smoother in the center, even on the thin and sometimes wavy margin, flesh whitish, odor weak or none, milk white, taste acrid; lamellae thin, narrow, close, adnate, some of them forked, cream color; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, stuffed, glabrous below, clothed at the top with a minute whitish tomentum, pinkish white; spores globose, 6-8  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 1.5-2.7 cm. broad; stem 2.5-4 cm. long, 3-6 mm. thick. Ground under young pine trees. West Roxbury, Massachusetts. October. Miss A. Hibbard.

The species is related to *L. glyciosmus* from which it may be separated by the lack of squamules from the pileus, the absence of the very distinct and peculiar odor of that species and by the different character of the surface of the stem. The plants are sometimes cespitose. The species is dedicated to its discoverer.

### **Entoloma suave Peck n. sp.**

Pileus thin, broadly convex, umbilicate, with decurved margin, glabrous, shining, grayish brown; lamellae moderately close, slightly rounded behind, adnexed, yellowish becoming flesh color; stem equal or nearly so, glabrous, stuffed, whitish or pale yellow; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, even, 6-8  $\mu$  long, 5-6  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus about 2.5 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick. On old stumps in swampy places. Ellis, Magnolia and Newton, Massachusetts. November. G. E. Morris.

This is a very neat and attractive little mushroom, having a very regular glabrous and shining pileus and a beautiful nearly straight stem. Its peculiar features, which easily separate it from nearly all other species of the genus, are its umbilicate pileus and the even, not angular, spores.

### **Leptonia abnormis Peck n. sp.**

Pileus thin convex, broadly umbilicate, glabrous, hygrophalous, blackish brown, shining and obscurely striatulate on the margin when moist, dark grayish brown when the moisture has escaped, flesh colored like the pileus; lamellae broad, subdistant,

slightly rounded behind, adnexed, pinkish or pale flesh color when mature; stem equal, glabrous, hollow, whitish; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, 6-7  $\mu$  long, 5-6  $\mu$  broad.

Pileus 2-2.5 cm. broad; stem about 2.5 cm. long, 2 mm. thick. Ellis, Massachusetts. November. G. E. Morris.

This species is peculiar in its glabrous pileus and broad shallow umbilicus. This is likened by Mr. Morris to the concavity of a kid-glove fastener.

#### ***Pistillaria batesii* Peck n. sp.**

Densely gregarious, forming elongated almost compact patches on the stem of the host plant; club soft, fleshy, ovate or oblong, obtuse, sessile or narrowed below into a very short stem, pallid when moist, grayish pink and pruinose when dry, .5-1 mm. long; spores filiform, straight or curved, hyaline, 10-20  $\mu$  long, 1-2  $\mu$  broad.

Stems of purple poppy mallow, *Callirhoe involucrata*. Red Cloud, Nebraska. July. Rev. J. M. Bates.

This is one of the smallest species of the genus, and is parasitic on the under side of the creeping stems, appearing first near the base and advancing toward the growing point. I wish it to commemorate the name of its discoverer. Albany, New York. December 2, 1907.

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## **DR. REHM'S FIRST REPORT ON GUATEMALAN ASCOMYCETAE.\***

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Collections of Fungi in Guatemala the past three years include a large number of Ascomycetae. A dozen of these were placed in Dr. H. Rehm's hands recently and I am permitted to publish below his determinations, comments and descriptions of new species.

The specimens represent widely distant and diverse regions of that Republic, as well as great extremes in altitude; the Departamento, as well as exact locality in each case is indicated.

All of the remaining ascomycetous material secured will be submitted to Dr. Rehm, and the results will be published in later Numbers of this Journal.

\* Contributions to Guatemalan Mycology, V.